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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows: "If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

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Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

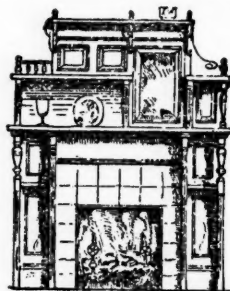
The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CERTAIN of the London newspapers have been getting information, at intervals, that the concessions made by the Chinese Imperial authorities in July last to the Philadelphia Syndicate have been withdrawn. How that which has been definitely granted can be withdrawn has not yet been explained. It is, however, enough to say on this point that neither the Chinese Special Envoy sent to arrange the working details of the grant, Mr. Ma-Kie-Chung, nor Mr. Barker, nor any one else who would be entitled to have the information, has been advised to the same effect as the London rumors.

From the first, it has been perfectly well understood by the Americans interested in this great undertaking that they must expect the utmost opposition of the English and other European influences in China. This opposition, we assume, has been exerted in every possible way at Peking, and the echoes of it have no doubt been reaching London. But the case is a simple one. China, desirous of making a great step in her material development,—a step long and carefully considered by her statesmen,—has turned to the United States for coöperation in certain details. The response to the overture has been prompt, courageous, and in all good faith. America stands to-day engaged with China in these enterprises of imperial scope and consequence. It is not possible that China can much longer hesitate in adopting the new policy. She must turn somewhere. It is impossible for her statesmen who have embarked in it, and who have directed the present engagement, to suffer European intrigue or threats to break them down. And it is impossible, equally, unless China is to become a dependency like Afghanistan, that her rulers, in a case of such importance as this, can submit themselves to the dictation of England.

The matter is not one of ordinary dimensions. It possesses far-reaching consequences. That the United States will be heard at Peking is of course to be expected. She will support there the interests of her citizens, so far as they may be endangered by the efforts of European agents. America has never forced herself upon Asiatic nations, at the cannon's mouth, in the European fashion, but when one of them has invited and engaged her resources of capital, skill, and industry in a work which will be vastly beneficial to both, we assume that she will decline to permit rival nations to either cheat or bully her out of her position.

THE two American members of the Fisheries Commission have held a preliminary meeting with the representatives of the State Department to agree upon the line to be taken in the negotiations. It is said that they resolved that in no circumstances would they assent to the purchase of Canada's good will by conceding to her free trade in fish. This is good news, if it be true. But in that case will Canada be at the trouble of sending a Commissioner? Free Trade in fish is the one thing she wants. For that she has been annoying our fishermen by vexatious and needless customs regulations, and refusing them leave to make purchases in her ports. For that she has fallen back upon the obsolete maxims for the regulation of international intercourse which were in force sixty years ago. She has nothing to get by a conference except that, and it will be a waste of time and strength for the venerable Sir John Macdonald to journey from Ottawa to Washington, if that be not a possible outcome of the negotiations.

And at any rate, it is unreasonable, if not useless, to negotiate with England on this subject. The diplomatic fiction of her authority over the Dominion is hardly worth respect. It is not England's business: it is Canada's. It is an American question. It concerns Canada and the United States. For all practical purposes, England is as much outside of it as Spain. The whole subject should be settled by commissioners of the two countries in

interest, and it should be settled on the broad lines which alone can dispose of the ever-recurring fishery complications,—those of a free commercial intercourse. That is the comprehensive plan which will include all smaller matters, and while negotiators are haggling over schemes of temporary use, or seeking for expedients by which to relieve continual difficulties, they would far better be employed on an adjustment that will be of permanent use and benefit. It is not worth while in this business to again patch the old patch-work.

MR. CLEVELAND continues his pilgrimage, and is warmly welcomed where no President ever was seen before. To the ordeal of making a fresh speech at every point of stopping, appropriate to the locality and showing his interest in it, Mr. Cleveland has found his abilities scarcely equal. But, in fact, it is a demand to which few men can successfully respond. Perhaps the best resource of one not completely equipped with all the fertility and felicity of the practised orator is to follow the example of General Grant, and speak very briefly or not at all. Mr. Cleveland's best sayings are probably the least studied, as when he thanked the people of St. Paul for having neither marred nor spoiled his wife during the years of her residence with them.

MR. CURTIS replies to the critics of those Mugwumps who, like himself, still stand by Mr. Cleveland, in these terms:

"The theory that the President is a reformer in Massachusetts, because it is a Republican State, and he wishes to hold the Mugwump vote, and spoilsman in Maryland, because it is a Democratic State, and he wishes to hold the Democratic vote, would be plausible in the case of another man, but it is not consistent with the President's character or career."

"Some people," says Hugh Miller, "may steal a sheep with impunity, where another man would be hanged for looking over the fence."

THE affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have fairly developed a definite result. Mr. Garrett has returned from his European tour, and has resigned the presidency. The arrangement with the Syndicate for financial support has been confirmed. It has been decided that there will be no dividend for the past half year.

Besides these details, however, is the more important one to the general public that the sale of the B. and O. telegraph system to the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Jay Gould's great anaconda, for the sum of five million dollars, has been negotiated, signed, sealed, and confirmed. When Mr. Garrett landed he expressed some dissatisfaction with the sale, and was reported as threatening to prevent it, but at the meeting of the Directors, on Wednesday, there was no sign of any opposition. How the public interest will be affected by this fresh step of monopoly in the telegraph service will be better known some months hereafter, but no one will doubt that Mr. Gould expects to get a good return on the five millions.

MR. RANDALL is journeying southward to look after the interests of his following in Congress, which is pressed by consistent Democrats on the one side, and by Republicans on the other. His task of showing the Southern people how they can combine loyalty to our industrial interests with loyalty to the party which is inimical to them, is not an easy one; but he has in his favor a very great willingness on their part. At the opening of the "Piedmont Exhibition," in Atlanta, on Monday, he made a speech which presented a very fair argument for Protection, although a large part of his audience were Free Traders, and he had to put the case in such a way as not to offend their prejudices. He showed that the consumption of domestic products has been increasing very greatly and that the average share which falls to each person is greater than ever before. Wages were higher than in that mythical period to which so many Southerners look back—"befoh the wah,"—and

their purchasing power had not declined, as was shown by abundance of figures.

The invitation of Mr. Randall to Atlanta has stirred up a good deal of ill-feeling among the Democrats of that State, some of whom thought that Mr. Carlisle should be invited also. If these divisions continue it will be necessary, as it was forty years ago, to invite Democrats, "without distinction of party," to attend the primary elections and ratification meetings.

JUDGE BOND, of the United States District Court, has brought the Virginia coupon question to a head by issuing a perpetual injunction against the refusal of those coupons in payment of State taxes. This nullifies the Riddleberger Bill entirely, and carries the State back to the settlement negotiated by Mr. Hugh McCulloch on behalf of the State's creditors. The receipt of bonds for taxes was the security then offered to induce the creditors to accept the reduction of the debt which was effected. The attempt to escape that engagement is a palpable violation of the clause of the national Constitution, which forbids any State to pass a law impairing the obligation of a contract. So the Supreme Court had decided, and Judge Bond had no discretion except as to the mode in which the decision of the higher court should be enforced. He has sent two of the State officers, Mr. Ayres and Mr. Colt, to jail for ignoring it, and they have appealed to the Supreme Court for release on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The only chance of a decision in favor of repudiation lies in Mr. Cleveland's hands. The original decision had a majority of only one in its favor. If he will appoint a judge like Mr. Lamar, there may be a majority of one for its revocation. There may be, but it is not certain. Even a Southerner who palliated repudiation as a State right might regard Virginia as having abdicated that right when she made this bargain with Mr. McCulloch.

THE proceedings in the annual assembly of the Knights of Labor must have been a terrible disappointment to the newspaper prophets, who were predicting the overthrow of Master Workman Powderly. From the very opening of the session it was evident that he was in command of the situation, and his every utterance showed that he had earned that eminence by his grasp of all the matters with which the assembly had to deal. Even where we are obliged to dissent from the opinions he expressed, we must recognize the equal force and sobriety of his utterance. As to the condemned Chicago Anarchists he urged that their execution under the circumstances would give a fresh vitality to their party, by furnishing it with martyrs, or at least with men whom it could represent as such. The parallel case of the Fenians, executed at Manchester for killing a policeman in blowing open the lock of a jail-van, is certainly a confirmation of Mr. Powderly's argument. And if we regarded such executions merely in the light of their effect upon public opinion, we should have to think Mr. Powderly right. But if the object of law and punishment be the maintenance of the principle of righteous retribution as the foundation of the jural state, then such arguments fall flat. It is proper to remark that the Assembly itself refused, by a vote of two to one, to pass a resolution urging the interference of Governor Oglesby in behalf of the condemned men.

The other questions before the Assembly were matters mainly of detail. We are glad to see the Knights are coming to recognize their responsibility in the matter of the wages paid to sewing women by the slop-shops. It is the working classes who most patronize those shops, and it is at once their right and their duty to withhold their custom from those of them which will not pay living wages. A boycott for that purpose would have the moral support of every thoughtful man. But it might be well to go still farther than this, and put the matter of the production of cheap clothing upon a coöperative basis. No great capital would be needed, and both the producer and the consumer would gain by the change.

THE Republicans of New York invited Mr. Frederick Douglass to take part in the campaign in that State, as the Democrats have been very active in efforts to alienate colored voters from the

Republican party, and have secured the aid of some venal writers and speakers of African descent. Mr. Douglass's health is too poor to permit of his undertaking a course of speech-making; but he has written a vigorous letter to voters of his own color, in which he reminds them that "whatever may have been the faults and shortcomings of the Republican party, it has been, first and last, the party of justice, liberty, and progress. It is also plain that, in whatever the Democratic party has yet done in the same direction, it has derived its inspiration from the example set by the Republican party. It, in fact, has worn, when it has worn anything tolerably decent, the old shoes and second-hand clothing of the Republican party." He warns them that no Democrat has any genuine respect for a black man who supports a Democratic candidate. He must regard him as a mercenary fellow, who seeks an office as his reward. And he insists that the danger of the colored race from Democratic ascendancy is not at an end:

"Disguise it as we may, the welfare of the colored people North and South has not yet passed beyond the line of danger. While the negro can be dragged from railroad cars in the South, for no fault but the color of his skin; while he can be sold into slavery on the mere pretence of crime; while he can be doomed to work in chain gangs while others are only put in prison for offenses against the law; while he is presumed when accused to be guilty until he can prove his innocence; while he is subjected to lynch law and the halter without the pretence of judge, jury, advocate, or legal accusers; while he is compelled to work for nominal wages and defrauded by store orders; while he is deprived of equal means afforded to all other classes and colors for the education of his children, and while a Republican Senate passes a bill for such equal education and a Democratic House of Representatives votes down that measure of enlightenment and statesmanship; while he may be driven from the ballot box and his vote goes uncounted—it may be safely said that the negro has a cause, and a great cause, which will be favorably affected by a Republican victory in New York and the nation."

It seems not unlikely that both Maryland and Virginia will be carried by the Republicans this year. The growth of manufacturing industry in Virginia, and the dissatisfaction of the people with the incapacity of the Democrats in dealing with the State's debt and other matters, have strengthened the Republicans; while the eagerness of the Democracy to secure the votes of the Freedmen has broken down "the color line" to a great extent, and makes it easier for white men to side with the Republican party. And the suppression of the Blair Bill by the Democrats of the House, after it had been passed by the Senate, has produced—as in Kentucky—an impression extremely unfavorable to the Democratic party among those influential citizens who are interested in education. Virginia certainly ought to be a more hopeful field than Kentucky, and a shift of votes in it such as took place in the latter State would result in the overthrow of Democratic control.

The legislature to be chosen in Virginia will elect a successor to Mr. Riddleberger in the United States Senate, and this gives importance and significance to the contest, there being no State officers to elect. In the national aspects of the question the Tariff issue becomes a practical one. If Mr. Riddleberger's successor is to be a Democrat he will probably be a Free Trader. A Republican majority of course means the return of Mr. Mahone to the Senate, as it is he who is carrying on the present campaign. His candidacy excites some antagonism in his own party, which Mr. John S. Wise or some one of like status in it would avoid. But it is usually just the people who talk the most about "practical politics" who are the most ready to sacrifice their party to their personal ambitions.

In Maryland it looks as if nothing but dishonest manipulation of the registration lists and the returns will suffice to secure the election of Mr. Jackson, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The spirit and determination shown by the Independent Democrats is of a fighting sort. For this campaign, at least, they have burnt their ships behind them. Of course they are assailed on all hands as traitors, but they retort by showing how poor a record as Democrats Mr. Gorman and some of his henchmen have

to show, in comparison with their own. Senator Gorman was a Republican office-holder during the war, and until the treachery of Gov. Swann made Democracy more profitable in Maryland. And some of his strongest supporters became known as Democrats about the same time.

Very much depends upon the municipal election in Baltimore. If the influence of the Gorman Ring can be overthrown in that city, a fair election throughout the State will be possible.

The choice of Mr. Jackson as the Democratic candidate proves not to have been so happy as was supposed. In some way he gave dire offense to the working classes during the strikes against the mill-owners. So the Knights of Labor are showing up his record in that matter, and exhorting the working men to vote against him. As there is no Labor ticket in the field, this amounts to an exhortation to vote the Republican ticket.

In both New York and Pennsylvania the representatives of the liquor interest are organizing to help the Democratic party against the Republicans. In New York a convention of German Societies has been held to organize a Personal Liberty Party, which is a hardly disguised tender to the Democratic party. It is notable that naturalized citizens, who never were out of sight of a soldier at home, and never stirred themselves to modify the highly "paternal" governments of Germany think they have a mission to teach the Anglo-Saxon race what "personal liberty" involves. And this in New York, where the Republicans have gone no farther than to favor High License! In both these States it is reported on good authority that large sums have been contributed to defeat Republican and elect Democratic candidates, the legislature being the especial point of attack in New York. In this noble work they have the hearty coöperation of the Prohibitionists, who do their utmost to draw votes from the Republicans.

THE annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Springfield, Mass., attracted much less attention than did that of last year at Des Moines. That meeting settled definitely the comparative present strength of the Conservatives and the Liberals, showing that the former were decidedly in the majority, and could carry any conclusion they pleased. This might have been expected to secure at least one collateral gain, namely that the majority would show the calm confidence of their strength, and treat the minority with the magnanimity which a strong majority can afford. Instead of this they held a party caucus before the regular sessions, marked out the line to be taken in the meeting, and discussed the propriety of choking off discussion on the part of the minority. To make doubly sure they decided that on all important questions they would confine the voting to the strictly legal members, shutting off the great body of supporters and contributors whom the meeting draws together, and to whom custom has given the right to vote.

A session begun in this spirit was conducted as might have been expected. The small concession made last year to the Liberals was rescinded. The Prudential Committee had been instructed to consider the propriety of submitting the cases of missionaries about whose theological fitness any doubt existed to a council of the churches such as passes upon the fitness of the persons called to be pastors of the Congregational churches. The Committee declined to have any such restraint placed upon its absolute authority, or rather upon that of the two secretaries of the Board. They reported that such councils were inexpedient. Mr. Alden must be left to ask such questions as he pleases, and to pronounce the answers satisfactory or the reverse. This report proved the fighting question. The majority rallied to the support of the Committee and the Secretary, and gave as its reasons such an exposure of the uselessness and inefficiency of councils as might have been expected from a convention of Presbyterians. One member said he never had heard so much said against Congregationalism in his life, although he had been brought up among the Presbyterians.

The representatives of the minority, notably Dr. Newman Smyth, have expressed in very sharp terms their dissatisfaction with the outcome of the meeting. But why stop there? why remain in connection with a missionary board, whose majority so heartily distrust those who hold with Dr. Smyth as to hold caucuses against them? Not surely because this is the Congregationalist Missionary organization, for it has cast off that character. It repudiates the methods of the churches of that order, and it draws its missionaries avowedly from the seminaries of other orthodox bodies, while it refuses graduates of Congregational seminaries who would find no difficulty in getting pastorates in Congregational churches. It repudiates as insufficient and unevangelical the creed put forward by the National Council of the Congregational churches, and asks its candidates for the mission field to subscribe another, which has no denominational authority, being the creed of one church in Massachusetts. It is Congregationalist only in the *personnel* of its management, and the source of its funds. Why should not the Liberal wing of the denomination establish a Mission Board which would be such in its methods and its doctrinal principles?

ON Saturday New York city witnessed another needless collision between the police and the socialistic element, but one which had a different effect on the public mind from that at Union Hill. The Progressive Labor party was holding a mass meeting in Union Square, when a number of their old associates, the United Labor party, began to interrupt the speakers by calls for Mr. Henry George, their own leader. The persons in control of the meeting invoked the protection of the police present against these interruptions. As these proceeded to secure quiet by ejecting the offenders, their movement attracted the attention of a large contingent of police who were posted at a short distance. The officers in command of these seem to have assumed that the meeting had degenerated into a mob, and they gave orders to clear the Square. There was a good deal of bludgeon-work, and the Square was actually cleared before the mistake was discovered. The speakers and their audience were allowed to return, but they did so in a very bad humor, and they demand that the affair be investigated, and the officers who were responsible for the outrage punished. In this, we are glad to see, they have the support of public opinion generally. Evidently it makes a difference whether police bludgeons are used at Union Hill or in Union Square. We observe that the friends of Mr. George, in denouncing the onslaught, say nothing of the misconduct of their own friends which occasioned the trouble. But certainly the man who interrupts a public meeting with irrelevant cries, is as truly an enemy of free speech as is the policeman who clubs the audience.

THE officials who control the appointment of election officers in New York city are acting in the spirit of pettifoggers in their dealings with the law which authorizes additional inspectors of elections. The law is in general terms. It prescribes that whenever any party can show that it cast 60,000 votes at the last election in New York city, it shall be entitled to representation by one inspector at every polling-place, the expense being defrayed by the public. The admitted intention of the law was to give this representation to the party of which Mr. Henry George is the head and front. But the authorities see a way to evade the law, as Mr. George's party made a slight change in its name at its recent State convention, and as it has sloughed off the Socialist fraction, which calls itself the Progressive Labor party. So the question has to be carried to the courts, and probably will result in excluding the Labor party from all official representation on election day.

THE base-ball season ends with Detroit at the head of the League and St. Louis at that of the Association. At this writing these two clubs are testing their comparative strength.

In the League, Philadelphia comes second, with an average of 610 to Detroit's 637. If Philadelphia had played from the begin-

ning as they did in the last six weeks, when they passed Chicago and New York, and had knocked the weaker Eastern clubs about as they did the much stronger clubs of the West, they would have come out at the top. Evidently the club has improved greatly in homogeneity and force, and if it enter upon next season with the same make-up, it may look forward to a better place than the second. For New York and its heavy losses on its extremely expensive nine we have only sympathy.

THE leaders of the English Liberals have held a conference at Mr. Gladstone's residence to agree upon a policy for the party. It is said that besides agreeing to the details of their plan of Home Rule for Ireland, they resolved to press the question of disestablishment in Wales as a Liberal issue. There is something to be said both for and against this policy. It is true that the Anglican establishment in Wales is a preposterous absurdity. It is and always has been the church of a small minority merely. The Baptists, the Presbyterians, (or Calvinistic Methodists), and the Wesleyans, each outnumber the established Church. Until very recently it was an exceptional case if an Anglican rector or deacon knew a word of the language of the people. All the reasons in favor of disestablishment in Ireland apply with equal force to Wales. But there is danger to Liberal prospects in the fact that the proposal must bring the question of disestablishment nearer to England, and excite sensibilities which will reduce the Liberal vote there. And in Scotland, where the Established Kirk has been the church of the minority ever since the great secession of 1845, the decision will be recognized as the hand-writing on the wall. It will make the members of the disestablished churches—with the exception of the conservative wing of the Free Church, chiefly Highlanders—more zealous for the Liberal cause. And it is the support of these churches which has made Liberalism triumphant in Scotland. But it will rouse the Kirk to a paroxysm of Toryism which may cost the Liberals several seats.

THE Castle government has met with a rebuff in the matter of excluding the reports of prohibited meetings from the newspapers. The clause to that effect was intended for the suppression of the nationalist press. No blow was to be struck directly; but the papers were to be given their choice between pursuing a policy of prudence and reserve, or submitting to ruinous penalties of accumulated fines and imprisonment. And to have been silent through prudence under such circumstances would have been to abdicate their leadership. So both *United Ireland*, edited by Mr. William O'Brien, and *The Nation*, owned by Mr. Sullivan, the Mayor of Dublin, went on publishing the reports. Fortunately the magistrate before whom the prosecutions were brought would not strain the law to meet the needs of the Castle. He ruled that no proof had been furnished by the crown's counsel that the meetings reported were the illegal meetings specified in the Castle's proclamation, and dismissed the case. Upon this the crown appealed the cases to the Superior Court, which cannot pass upon them before the end of next month. If the decision there be adverse, as impartial legal authorities say it must be, then no meeting can be shown to be illegal unless it is attended by government spies, like the worthy who took part in the moonlighting operations in Kerry.

This defeat has exerted a disheartening influence in government circles. They begin to fear that the Celt is too smart for them, and to recall O'Connell's boast that he could drive a coach and six horses through any act of Parliament. Of course the lawyers who conducted the prosecution are held responsible for the failure. The real culprit is Mr. Balfour. He was warned of this defect in the Coercion Bill, when it was under discussion; but he either saw no way of remedying it, or felt undue confidence in the compliance of the Irish judiciary.

THE sympathy excited by the intelligence of the killing of Head Constable Wheletan by a band of Moonlighters in County Kerry has

suffered considerable abatement, as the cross-examination of the chief witness for the crown has let in daylight upon that gentleman's mode of operations. It was believed that the Castle had abandoned the employment of such informers as entrapped Robert Emmet and others of the early patriots to their fate. The voice of the civilized world had pronounced its condemnation upon that enormity. Even *The Spectator*, which expressed its wish for another civil war in Ireland as the best solution of the Irish problem, has spoken with fitting indignation of Castle methods as they were fifty and sixty years ago. But this informer admits that he had been for years in the pay and employ of the police, and that he had "organized" several expeditions of Moonlighters at their instance, not excepting that in which his direct employer met the fate he deserved. That the scoundrel should charge upon Mr. Dillon complicity with the proceedings of the Moonlighters, only shows his stupidity. Mr. Dillon is the last man to stoop to such contamination. Had he said Mr. Harrington or Mr. Healey or Mr. Biggar, the lie would have had a face on it, for all these are men of high temper and not always fastidious as to their means. But Mr. Dillon is the idealist of the national movement, and as likely to sanction moonlighting as is Mr. Gladstone.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN and his *fidus Achates*, Mr. Jesse Collings, have gone to Ireland after all. But they show some discretion in selecting their line of advance upon Mr. Parnell's strongholds. They behave, indeed, very much as does a boy who is going into bathe when the water is cold. He picks out a shallow place first, and stands a while on one foot, before he makes the final plunge. It appears that the road to Ireland from Birmingham lies through Scotland, and that the nearest Irish seaport is Larne, on the coast of Antrim. At this writing the gentlemen have not ventured out of the strip of Tory constituencies, which begin at Derry and end a little below Belfast. In this strip Mr. Chamberlain has been telling the Orangemen how good the Union is, how attentive to Irish interests the Imperial Parliament has been, and what great fellows he and his Unionists have shown themselves. Of course his reception is enthusiastic, for have not the Dutch captured Holland? But when he steps out of West British Ireland into Irish Ireland, the reception will be of a different kind.

THE signs that Prince Ferdinand is to be a fixture in Bulgaria are multiplying. The elections to the new Sobranje have shown that the opposition musters a very small fraction of the people, and is not able to elect a score of members. The harmony of the prince with the Bulgarians appears perfect. And Turkey declines to take any step for his overthrow, unless it has the sanction of the European concert, as well as the coöperation of Russia. And as Germany has cut loose from the alliance of the three Emperors, and carried Austria-Hungary with her, the likelihood of such a sanction is very remote.

PHILADELPHIA'S CONTROLLER AND SHERIFF.

THERE are hopeful indications that the people of Philadelphia are taking an intelligent interest in their local election, and that they propose to reelect Mr. Dechert and to defeat Mr. Leeds. The case is about as plain as ever is presented in politics. Mr. Dechert is a faithful, competent, trained officer. The apprehension of his fitness for the place, expressed in the fact that he was elected in a presidential year, receiving 15,000 majority, when Mr. Blaine received 30,000, has proved to be well founded. He has performed his duties well. There is no reason for thrusting him out of the place, any more than there is for setting aside any of the three Republican judges who are now candidates, all of whom have been removed from the partisan field of controversy by an endorsement of both parties. That Mr. Maloney, the candidate against Mr. Dechert, has any special qualifications for the Controllership is not seriously pretended, while his political associations forbid the expectation that he could exercise its functions without regard to party considerations.

As for the brazen absurdity of the proposal to put Mr. Leeds

once more in the Sheriff's office, with all his complete unfitness of character, habits, and political and personal methods, it makes a case no less strong than that of the Controller. It hardly seems that any intelligent authority is in doubt on the subject, since only one daily newspaper has the courage to urge his election. If, under the circumstances, the people of the city were to give their consent and approval to a candidacy of such a sort, for an important and influential office, it is hard to imagine what they might not expect to have offered them hereafter.

Both these instances are such as try the character of Philadelphia's citizenship. Some progress has been made toward exercising an enlightened and conscientious judgment in public affairs. It is to be hoped that we shall see further steps in that direction.

THE LATEST VOICE FROM MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER has witnessed another deliverance on Free Trade which should be enough to make Richard Cobden turn in his grave. The British Iron and Steel Institute met in that city last month, and Mr. Daniel Adamson, the president of the Institution, delivered his inaugural address. Mr. Adamson astonished his audience by warning them that their chance of holding such markets as they had, and of securing others inside the British Empire, depended upon the enactment of a protective tariff to exclude Belgian and German iron from every market for which Parliament has the power to legislate. The best chance of the British ironmaster was to sell rails and other iron wares to India and Burmah for the building of their railroad systems. Mr. Adamson said China, also; but we have the best reason for believing that China means to produce the steel rails needed for her new railroads at home, and even to compete with British producers for all the adjacent markets. But as regards the competition for markets outside the Empire, and especially the markets of Europe and America, Mr. Adamson was quite hopeless. Instead of gaining there, England was losing her own home market, and could save it only by a return to the protective policy. As it was, there was a saving of £120 in placing a £20,000 contract in Belgium rather than in England. He said:

"So long as we taxed ourselves for the benefit of a foreign producer, and paid all the cost incident to the carrying on of our country, and enabled the merchant to import manufactured goods at a greater profit than he could realize by purchasing at home, so long would our great trade remain depressed and our foreign competitor rejoice at our want of foresight. We told the Belgian ironmaster that he could find a market free of toll in England, as the British ironmaster, in the generosity of his heart, in practice declared he would pay all the taxes incident to the country for the benefit and advantage of foreign competitors. John Bull must be something more than a generous soul to assist in destroying his own trade and the manufacturing industries of his beloved but oppressed country."

This is not quite a fair statement of the reason for the greater cheapness of the Belgian and German product. There are taxes on the Continent as well as in Great Britain, and in view of the costly military establishments maintained by these countries, and their possession of much less wealth than Great Britain has, the burden of taxation must fall more heavily on the Continental than upon the British ironmaster. But the Belgians, from whose competition England especially suffers, and has suffered for nearly twenty years past, has beaten John Bull with his own weapons. The Free Traders taught John that the cheapening of products was the sole aim of national economy. However much the producer might suffer, the nation would gain if it could sell its yard of calico and its pound of iron a farthing cheaper than any one else. To facilitate this, John took the duty off American wheat, in order that cheaper bread might make wages lower, and competition in foreign markets more successful. And so long as John could undersell the world, he believed in Free Trade and stuck to it!

But now the Continental capitalists have taken a leaf out of John's book, and they are underselling him. They certainly have been aided in this by the rise of wages which the British Trades'

Unions have extorted from their employers. No such rise has taken place in Belgium. The working people of that country live in a state of wretchedness which provokes constant collision between them and their employers and the civil authorities. They work for a greater number of hours than in England; they are paid less by the day; there is less restriction upon the employment of women and minors. So Belgian iron costs less than English does, the difference being extracted out of the Belgian workman's flesh. The Free Trade ideal, which makes things not men, cheapness not welfare, its aim and end, is realized more fully in Belgium than in England. At what cost, a few years will show.

One remedy is, to put English labor back where it was by carrying out the Free Trade ideal more consistently. First of all repeal all the Factory Regulation acts and the like, which the labors of the late Lord Shaftesbury introduced into English legislation. Leave the employer to arrange the hours of labor, the employment of women and of minors and the safeguards for life and health at his own pleasure, as the Belgian employer is free to do. Then suppress the Trades' Unions as "Conspiracies in restraint of trade," and compel the workman to deal separately and individually with his employer. In other words abolish the restraints upon pure competition, which Parliaments and Trades' Unions have imposed, and give the Free Trade principle a fair chance. If that were done there is little doubt that the British ironmaster would undersell the Belgian. The advantages of larger capital and the better qualities of the English workman would bring him to the front again. But that cannot be done. Mr. Bright, Mrs. Fawcett, and other logical Free Traders are ready to vote for the repeal of all or nearly all of Lord Shaftesbury's laws; but the English people are not. And as for suppressing the Trades' Unions, or even reducing them to the inequality before the law in which they are in New York, Connecticut, and some other American States, no British statesman would dare to propose it.

So Mr. Adamson proposes the wiser method of a protective tariff. This is the first time, we believe, that a British ironmaster has spoken out in that sense. Mr. Lowthian Bell ten years ago went so far as to assure the Institute that America had no intention of repealing the duties on British iron, and that anyone who had seen the results of those duties in the development of our iron industry would not be surprised at this. That statement excited surprise; but this is worse. Everybody has heard of British farmers groaning under the effects of the foreign competition which England courted when she repealed the Corn Laws. And for the last fifteen years we have heard of cotton-spinners and cotton-weavers in Manchester itself declaring that England could not stand Free Trade much longer. Lesser trades, such as sugar-refining, house-carpentry, and others have joined in the cry. And it is a sign of the times when an ironmaster of sufficient eminence and force of character to be selected as the president of the Institute, declares that iron also must be protected. It is certain that a great many must have been thinking what this one spoke out, for we observe that his statement excited no explosion of dissent. It passed very quietly. Thirty years ago nearly every voice would have been raised in protest.

We hope Mr. Adamson and his friends will do nothing hastily. Let them look to their own prophets, the English economists, for correction, reproof, and instruction. They will find Prof. Cairne demonstrating to them that higher wages, in England as in America, must mean conditions of production so much more favorable as to enable the producer to stand any strain of competition. They will find English economists and their American disciples "demonstrating" that Anglo-Saxon labor is cheaper than any other, in spite of higher wages. All these fine arguments, which have been dinned into American ears, should be applied in their native homes. They surely were not manufactured for export only. They must suit the international trade relations of Belgium with England, as neatly as they do those of England with America.

The truth is that every country has a national ideal or stand-

ard of living which it aims to secure to all its people. That of America is much higher than that of Great Britain; that of Great Britain is higher than that of Belgium and Germany. To realize this ideal in any degree there must be a restriction of competition in the products of labor with countries which have a lower standard. That is the bearing of the tariff upon the condition of labor.

THE MERIT OF THE MARYLAND MOVEMENT.

IT is rather diverting to see the variation in tone of thick-and-thin partisan journals in relation to independent movements. Their rule is to be delighted when one breaks out in the camp of the enemy, and to be fiercely condemnatory of such procedure, in the abstract or in the concrete, if it disturbs their own neighborhood. Thus it gives great satisfaction to Republican newspapers generally that there should be revolt in Maryland against the iniquities of Mr. Gorman's "machine," yet some of the same journals condemn the very principle upon which the revolt is justifiable. Their controlling thought, of course, is solely and entirely a partisan one, and no motive deeper than a desire to achieve a party advantage underlies their expressions on the subject.

The great merit of the movement of Mr. Cowen, Mr. Wallis, and the other Maryland Democrats of their company, is its perception of the fact that there must be, at times, a defiance of party shackles. The opposite of this is that slavery of the public conscience, that subordination of integrity to partisanship, which betrays all possibility of preserving free government. A man who is so far in bonds to his party "machine" as that he cannot or will not ever assert his manhood and his patriotism against its behests is one whom it were base flattery to call anything but a slave. The rising of the Independent Democratic movement in Maryland is most honorable, because it proves that perception of public duty, and courage of self-assertion are living in that community, and that when partisanship goes to its extreme lengths they will rise up. That the outcome in Maryland may be the defeat of the Democratic party is a secondary consideration; the principal and vital one is that the citizenship of that State is not debauched. If, in a Republican State the management of affairs under the party rule should approach that which Baltimore especially and the State of Maryland generally has experienced under Mr. Gorman's hands, it would be equally the duty of Republicans who value the blessings of free government to revolt against it.

These facts are so obvious as to seem commonplace. Yet they are ever new, as the situation for remembering and recognizing them recurs. And, as we conceive, no greater service can be done to the public by journals which enjoy the blessed condition of a political enfranchisement than to point out, from time to time, the true ground and justification of independent voting. We recognize the general need and usefulness of parties; we have no fellowship with the preposterous idea that they are to be broken up and replaced by some other instrumentalities; but that, under all circumstances, those who are attached to them should sink individuality in the partisan system, and submit conscience to corrupt and unprincipled leadership is a proposition even more indefensible and absurd. When affairs come to the pass which Maryland exhibits, the time arrives also for honest citizens to set them right, and the rule applies as well to any other State as to that one.

THACKERAY'S LETTERS.¹

"IN 1847," writes Anthony Trollope, in his biography of the great novelist, "'Vanity Fair' was coming out, and Thackeray had become one of the personages in literary society." 1847 is the date when this collection of letters begins; the writer, thereafter to be looked up to and applauded as one of the chief men of the epoch, was now recognized by but few people as an author likely to make his mark. He was known to editors, publishers, and fellow scribblers, as the writer of clever and amusing sketches of life and travel in *Frazer's* and *Punch*; as the author of two novels of no particular reputation, "Barry Lyndon" and

"The Great Hoggarty Diamond;" as a good reviewer of books, and critic of pictures, (having studied art and failed as a painter). He was thirty-six years of age and was far from being either a successful or a happy man in private life. His wife had become insane after the birth of her third child; his home was broken up and his two little girls were being reared in Paris by his mother. He was, in fact, just at that age and had had just that sort of experience when he might, except for a turn in the tide of fortune, have lost heart and felt his powers dwindling, without having been expended on the work he was best fitted for. Thus it is pleasant to realize, as one reads these letters, that "Vanity Fair" is attracting attention; that the best critics, chiefly led by Hayward, are giving him a first place in literature; that he is making some money, and is in the way of making more; that he is growing lighter of heart to feel that the future of his little girls is secure; that he realizes what great stakes he is working for, and sees clearly the goal he wants to reach; that his generous spirit instead of shrinking under disappointment and rebuff, is moved by popular appreciation and sympathy to a profound tenderness for all mankind, a deeper gratitude to his old friends, and reverence to the Giver of Mercies.

Never were letters more delightful; they are so full of life, of fun, of bewitching nonsense, of whim and charming quaintness. They are the kind of letters a king or a millionaire would be willing to pay a man a fortune to write to keep him in good spirits,—provided, that is, that kings and millionaires ever feel every-day life to be sordid, petty, and dull, and long to have their mood lifted into one of enjoyment. One of the many characteristics of Thackeray which goes to the heart and make us love him is that he never posed for effect,—in fact, never seemed to take himself over seriously. Indeed there are those, Trollope, for example, who consider that he did not take himself and his work seriously enough; that he had the Bohemian habit of working only when the fit was on him, and wasted precious time. But then, if Thackeray had worked like Anthony Trollope, so many hours a day, so many pages to the hour, so many words to the page, we should never have had letters like these; spontaneous, reflecting every whim, full of an inexhaustible gaiety, suggesting an imagination filled to overflow, and a heart full of love and good will. One has a hint, now and then, of his being not invariably light of heart; but he always carries his load bravely, is always manly, honest, and unselfish. Telling about a London dinner he says: "Tenables was there, very shy and grand looking—how kind that man has always been to me! And a Mr. Simeon, of the Isle of Wright, an Oxford man, who won my heart by praising certain parts of 'Vanity Fair' which people won't like. Carlyle glowered in in the evening; and a man who said a good thing. Speaking of a stupid place at the seaside, Sandwich said, 'Can't you have any fun there?' 'Oh, yes,' Corry said, 'but you must take it with you.' A nice speech, I think, not only witty, but indicating a gay, cheerful heart. I intend to try after that; and by action and so forth get out of that morbid, dissatisfied condition." As a fact it was a settled habit of Thackeray's to "take his fun with him;" and on the least occasion to help himself and everybody else along a hard road with it. We have glimpses of him conducting his two little girls to the Zoo, where they amuse themselves picking out likenesses to their friends in many of the animals. He carries them off on holiday excursions and enjoys no end of good times with the happy little creatures with whom he has become acquainted. He is so pleased to find that Annie has a keen sense of humor, "is a wag of the first water," that she is "magnanimous and gentle." "It is my pleasure to tell them how humble-minded their mother was," he writes to Mrs. Brookfield, "how humble-minded you are, dear lady." He is charmed every day more and more with his eldest girl, "Oh may she never fall in love absurdly and marry an ass!" he exclaims with the growing jealousy of parental pride. It is a satisfaction to reflect on what an exquisite pleasure Annie was to give her father, a few years later, when she showed him her "Story of Elizabeth."

There is a vista of London society opening out of these friendly notes and letters. Thackeray was a great diner-out, in the set of the Ashburtons, which included many personages with whom recent books have made us familiar. Thackeray has been accused of being over-fond of grantees, but it was always the simple and natural people he liked best among them. When asked to make a series of country-house visits in Scotland, he is at first reluctant, then says: "It is a thing to do and a sight to see, sure to be used professionally some day or other, and to come in some story unborn as yet."

His stories, born and unborn were always in his thoughts, although he was far from believing, as Dickens did, that they were equally in other people's. Thackeray's nature was cast in a large mould and he was comparatively free from the uneasy vanities and susceptibilities of authors. He has been described as indifferent to his work, and as attempting to pass himself off as a man of

¹ A COLLECTION OF LETTERS OF THACKERAY, 1847-1855. With Portrait and Reproduction of Letters and Drawings. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1887.

the world rather than as a mere writer of romances. These letters give clear indications of the absolute reality his earlier books possessed for him and how completely he was under the illusion that the characters he had created had an actual existence. He is forever parodying his own heroes, and masquerades perpetually in his billets as Pendennis, Yellowplush, or Titmarsh. When he hears himself spoken of as "the great Mr. Thackeray" he says "Oh, Lord, think of that!" and he never ceases to be amused by the joke of his being absolutely a famous man.

There was a sharp competition between him and Dickens, although it was more the result of the circumstance of their being contemporaries, and their works coming out at the same time, and thus challenging comparison, than because there could be any justice or reason in weighing such dissimilar productions one against the other. Yet there can be little doubt that each of these writers reacted on and helped the other to do his best. "Have you read Dickens?" he writes in 1849, as "David Copperfield" was coming out. "Oh, it is charming! brave Dickens! It has some of his very prettiest touches—those inimitable Dickens touches which make such a great man of him; and the reading of the book has done another author a great deal of good. In the first place it pleases the other author to see that Dickens, who has long left off alluding to the A's works, has been copying the O. A. and greatly simplifying his style and overcoming the use of fine words. By this the public will be the gainer and 'David Copperfield' will be improved by taking a lesson from 'Vanity Fair.' Secondly it has put me on my mettle; for ah! Madame, all the mettle was out of me and I have been dreadfully and curiously cast down this month past. I say, secondly, it has put me on my mettle and made me feel I must do something; that I have fame and name and family to support." More than ever he feels this spur to new and higher efforts. "Get 'David Copperfield,' by jingo, it's beautiful! it beats the yellow chap of this month hollow."

The details of Thackeray's visit to America and his impressions of Americans are better known to us than the facts of his life in England. He was anxious to make money by his lectures and lay up a comfortable sum for his daughters and their poor mother; and it was a pleasure to him to feel while he delivered his lectures that he was making a pound a minute. "The curious thing is that I improve in the reading," he writes from Philadelphia, where he has been lecturing a month; "at certain passages a sort of emotion springs up." But two months later he writes from Richmond, "I am getting so sick and ashamed of these confounded old lectures that I wonder I have the courage to go on delivering them. . . . I should like to give myself a week's holiday without my dem'd lecture box." He finds it agreeable, however, to meet the most beautiful girl in Philadelphia, "who has read 'Vanity Fair' twelve times, and can not help feeling soothed at having himself and Bulwer and Dickens talked about as if they were Fielding, etc. From Richmond he writes: "The negroes don't shock me or excite my compassionate feelings at all; they are so grotesque and happy that I can't cry over them. The little black imps are trotting and grinning about the streets, women, workmen, and waiters all well fed and happy," which is an impression of the South before the war as well worth keeping as some others.

Some critics have declared that the day of Thackeray is over; but the success that these letters have already enjoyed shows that the world does not so soon forget its great men, and that we still applaud genius, although we have no more geniuses. It is always a subject of lament that there is no real biography of Thackeray; but we have his works, and if a writer ever expressed himself completely in his works, it was he. These letters will help to fill up and to round out our impressions of a great man and a fine although complex character; for it is often not in an author's most careful productions that his best strength and his loftiest individuality are shown, but rather in intimate and whimsical confessions like these.

FEDERAL TAXES AND STATE EXPENSES.¹

THE author of this volume is a citizen of Indiana, who has given thought and attention to the Surplus problem, and has reached a conclusion not widely different from that which we have urged in THE AMERICAN almost from the beginning of our issues. He wishes to distribute among the States in proportion to population the whole income of the Federal Government from the excise duties on spirits and tobacco. He does not agree with Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan to confine this distribution to the revenue from the taxes on spirits, and he expresses a not unnatural surprise that the former, after urging this policy in his famous letter to *The Press*, in

1883, dropped the subject at once and forever, making no reference to it in any subsequent public utterance, as for instance in his letter accepting the nomination of 1884. The truth is, no doubt, that the subject is one which Mr. Blaine never had at heart in any degree. His letter was merely a temporary move in politics, to take the wind out of the sails of people unfavorable to his nomination. It was probably written under pressure from his especial friends in Pennsylvania, and in view of the declaration of the Republican State Convention of 1883, (in July, a few months before the letter was written), in favor of a general policy of national aid to the State finances. When the letter had served its temporary and conventional purpose its author dropped the subject, and has not returned to it. Mr. Blaine has done the same thing with other public questions; it illustrates at once the facility of his mental equipment and the want of tenacity in his moral disposition, that he has exhibited at one time great interest in behalf of a public matter, and at all other times has ignored it. The occasion will be recalled, perhaps, (it was at one of Mr. H. C. Bowen's Fourth of July gatherings, at Woodstock, Conn., some years ago), when he strongly put forth the suggestion of a war with Mexico as a timely and useful contribution to American politics, and when, as there was a general chorus of condemnation, he said not a word further on the subject.

Whether Mr. Jones is a Republican or a Democrat, a Free Trader or a Protectionist, we are glad to say does not appear in his book. It has the important merit of discussing this problem of finance entirely apart from the current questions of our party problems. What brings him to the subject is the patent fact of the financial needs of the States under the present system of taxation. The States are suffering a fiscal atrophy because they are debarred in practice from obtaining any revenue but by direct taxes on polls and on property. And the taxes on property fall in such a way as to burden the poorer property owners, while the rich evade them. The decision of Judge Marshall in 1819 removed the bonds of national indebtedness and the stocks of national banks beyond the reach of state taxation. The growth of large corporations has created great bulks of property, whose exemption from state taxes is a matter of easy management. So the big fish break through and the little fish are caught in the net of state taxation, as is shown by our author from the analysis of the tax list of an Indiana county. And to this unfortunate state of things he traces a large part of the depression of business which has existed with few breaks for the last fourteen years.

He holds that the clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to lay "excises" in order "to provide for the general welfare of the United States," is ground enough for such an arrangement as would give the States the revenue from excises. For the general welfare of the people of the United States is more a matter of State government than of the general government. He would have, as we infer, a kind of coöperation of State and national authority in the collection of these taxes; but he would have the States alone enjoy the income from them. In this way he hopes to see the balance of the importance of State and national authority restored and maintained—an object which should be dear to every good Democrat.

For reasons we have given in previous discussions, we agree with General Jackson in holding that the distribution of a surplus of revenue is more in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, than is a levy of taxes expressly for distribution. But we welcome this book as a sign that the question is coming to be treated on the right lines, and with that calmness and common sense which its immense seriousness deserves. It helps to emphasize the great fact that the Nation has large revenues and few functions, while the States have many functions and inadequate sources of revenue.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, September, 1887.

THE International Exhibition, which is being held at Manchester in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, is in all respects one of the most remarkable of recent years. Not less in extent than the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, it is distinguished by even greater completeness and unity of purpose, and has indeed very little of the fragmentary character that too often detracts from the merit of such displays, while its picture gallery contains the finest collection of modern paintings that has ever been brought together in this country. The Exhibition starts with the great advantage, as an illustration of the material progress of fifty years, of being in the heart of that district where the chief energy has been put forth, and where the chief triumphs of English industry have been made; and its designers have had the good taste to locate it in a well-proportioned building that is immeasurably superior to the somewhat rude erections of South Kensington, and whose internal façades

¹FEDERAL TAXES AND STATE EXPENSES, or the Decay of Separate State Power of Excise under the Federal Constitution, and the Compensation therein provided for it; and the Relation of the General Civil Administration under separate State Authority to "the general welfare of the United States" under the Federal Authority. By William H. Jones. Pp. viii., and 135. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

are appropriately constructed in the manner of the timber architecture for which Lancashire and Cheshire are famous. Eminently practical in his turn of mind, the "Manchester man" has succeeded, mainly out of ordinary five-inch, flanged steam pipes and common wrought iron gas piping, in erecting with great rapidity a building of clustered columns that are both graceful and strong, and the glass being fixed with india rubber and easily removable, the whole of the material can, if need arise, at the close of the Exhibition, be devoted without loss to another purpose.

The section of Industrial Design—which, owing to its varied character, I cannot here adequately describe, and must briefly pass over—resolves itself into a collection of the finished productions of a large number of industries, illustrated in many cases by the raw materials and materials at various stages of manufacture. As is natural and proper, the staple trade of the Lancashire district has here a very prominent place, and Sea Island, Egyptian, and other cottons are exhibited in their treatment from the raw to the finished state, and every variety of cotton yarn and fabric may be seen and examined. In the same way the stages of wool manufacture are exemplified; and a special sub-section is devoted to the silk industry, the natural history of the silk-producing lepidoptera, and the development, methods, and present condition of the manufacture being illustrated by a very complete series of historical specimens, and of samples, machines, designs, fabrics, etc. These fine exemplifications of the whole conditions of such manufactures, are found to be of great value in awakening the interest and intelligence of working men engaged in the several trades who are now too often reduced to the position of mere machines by the small and departmental share that each has in the processes of his craft. The metal trades are represented in the Exhibition rather by their most beautiful finished performances than by their progressive stages of manufacture, and many of the specimens—such as the beautiful art works of Elkington and others—belong properly to the department of handicrafts. The same may be said of the exhibits of furniture and kindred objects, which are most charmingly arranged in a series of rooms with every adjunct of modern refinement and taste, showing the latest developments of the decorative and constructional arts, whose early beginning we date in England from the great Exhibition of 1851. Before leaving this section mention must be made of the models and plans of the Manchester Ship Canal that are classed with it, which give a clear idea of what will certainly be one of the greatest, if not really the greatest, engineering work of the present century. I may refer later at length to this interesting construction in *THE AMERICAN*, and it must suffice now to say that the canal, intended to bring large ocean-going steamers up to inland docks at Manchester, will be of the same depths as the Suez Canal, but so wide that two such vessels may pass at any part of the course. The waters of several rivers will be wholly taken up. The canal will be in part semi-tidal, and the engineering difficulties and constructional works will naturally be very great.

Passing to the Machinery Section, one is perfectly astonished at the marvelous developments of modern ingenuity here illustrated on an enormous scale. To judge of the latter it may be stated that a space of 176,380 square feet is devoted to the section, being double that at the London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh Exhibitions of last year put together. Here again the most extensive exhibits are those of the cotton industry of Lancashire, which in the stands of Dobson & Barlow of Bolton; Platt, of Oldham (itself occupying 5,000 square ft.); Lees, of the same place, and Mather & Platt, of Salford, is completely exemplified in actual progress at every stage—cleansing, drawing, slubbing, roving, spinning, reeling, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing, etc. The second named of these firms also exhibits in motion the machinery for combing, roving, spinning, and weaving wool for the worsted trade on the French system, in which short staple wool, first carded and afterwards combed, is used; and also a complete set of machinery for manufacturing raw wool into clothing fabrics. There are, of course, many other exhibits of the same textile industries; and, in contrast, stands close by the original and primitive spinning frame made by Richard Arkwright about the year 1769. The only important north-country manufacture imperfectly illustrated seems to be that of carpets, which has its chief seat at Halifax—a trade, by the way, that suffered serious hurt for a time from the imposition of the American tariff. An exhibit by Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Middlesbrough, typifies the Cleveland iron trade; and I must here allude to a recent and valuable discovery which points out a use for the hitherto valueless slag resulting from the manufacture of steel. It now appears that this waste product, finely ground, mixes easily with the soil, and, containing 17 per cent. of phosphoric acid with 45 per cent. of lime, furnishes an inexhaustible and extraordinarily cheap manure, which it is hoped may help the English farmer over some of his difficulties. Of the great number of applications of iron and steel I need allude only to the exceedingly fine railway

engines exhibited by the Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, London and North Western, and other railway companies, and to the exhibit of Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., of Openshaw near Manchester, which, though mostly of destructive purpose, may be regarded with great interest. Its most instructive item is a shell of Whitworth steel, which, being fired from a nine-inch breech-loading gun, perforated an eighteen inch armor plate of wrought iron (made by Sir J. Brown & Co., of Sheffield), and passed through thirty-seven inches of hard-rammed sand, a steel and oak backing seven inches thick, and a heavy iron plate, supported by baulks and covered with damp sand, and buried itself at a distance of seventeen feet from the face of the target. After this one may well ask what chance a ship has against mellite and other projectiles of such terrible force as this.

Turning to the section of Chemical and Collateral Industries, we find that the most important exhibits are those of the applications of science to the purposes of trade, and especially to the trade of Lancashire and the district—the materials used in sizing, bleaching, and finishing cotton warps and pieces, and the natural and artificial dyes. These latter form a most extensive series, and there is no coal-tar product that cannot be seen in substance and application. Dr. W. H. Perkin, the discoverer of mauve, the first coal-tar color, and the originator of the whole industry, Dr. J. P. Griess, who discovered Diazo reaction and the azo colors, and Sir Henry Roscoe, whose researches led to the use of vanadium for printing pure aniline black, exhibit specimens illustrating these and other discoveries. A new instrument, the tintometer, is also exhibited, by Mr. J. W. Loribond, by which the depth of colors can be measured and tabulated in a permanent color scale. Many applications of chemistry to hygienic purposes are likewise shown, including Spence's aluminoferric and alfersil, for the removal of suspended impurities from water; and a large number of "collateral industries" are illustrated. The photographic sub-section, both in regard to processes and results, exemplified historically, is very interesting.

In the department of Handicrafts in operation, the most attractive exhibit is that of the manufacture of Doulton ware, which is shown in process from the crude clay, through the turning, modeling, firing, painting, and glazing, to the finished vessel, which may be bought as it comes from the kiln. Besides many ordinary and some extraordinary handicrafts in progress, the finished productions in wood-carving and metal of the Keswick Industrial Art Classes may be seen, which are a practical example of the fructification of Mr. Charles G. Leland's educational ideas in England.

It was a particularly graceful act of the Manchester committee to establish in the Exhibition a special section for Irish industries, officially stating that one reason for doing so was that the repressive legislation of the last century, which did so much to destroy Irish trade, was directly instigated by the jealousy of Lancashire merchants, manufacturers, and shippers, and that they hoped by their present act some fitting compensation might be made. Happily the Irish people have freely responded to the call, and visitors to the Exhibition are surprised at the great variety and excellence of their exhibits, which cover many fields of manufacture. Unfortunately the extent of the subject precludes me from saying anything useful about them; but mention must be made of Mrs. Ernest Hart's exhibit of kells and other hand-embroideries, of hand-spun and hand-woven linens and homespun, hand-painted linens, and hand-knitted hosiery and smallware, the production of which, under her auspices, is doing much to ameliorate the condition of the poor peasants of Donegal. I must likewise defer to a supplementary article some account of the unparalleled collection of modern pictures, and of the characteristic reproductions of venerable local architecture which have been constructed in the grounds and elsewhere.

JOHN LEYLAND.

FOUR QUATRAINS.

THE TRINITY OF THOUGHT.

ALL thought that is noble and pure in part
Springs from the marriage of mind and heart,—
But wherever it shines as a perfect whole
'Tis the union of heart, and brain, and soul.

RED FLOWERS.

With floral fire they light the hours
When birds begin to sing,
Because the goddess of the flowers
Ignares their leaves in spring.

SIFTED.

Here, in the woodland's ample shade,
The summer sunshine seems less bright,
Because the forest boughs have made
Their sifting of the liberal light.

RAIN AT SEA.

From sombre clouds above the sea
Their burden fell tumultuously,
While groves and gardens yearned in vain
For the sweet solace of the rain.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

REVIEWS.

THE COSSACKS. A Tale of the Caucasus in 1852. By Count Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Eugene Schuyler. Revised Edition. Pp. viii. and 313. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

THE INVADERS AND OTHER STORIES. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Nathaniel Haskell Dole. Pp. 343. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

WHAT TO DO? Thoughts evoked by the Census of Moscow. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Isabella F. Hapgood. Pp. 273. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THESE three works have been put into English by the three persons who have done the most to make American readers acquainted with Tolstoy's achievements in literature. Mr. Schuyler was the first in the field, as his version of "The Cossacks" stood for a considerable period as the solitary translation from the Russian novelist into our language. It is nearly ten years since it first appeared, and although it at once impressed many readers as a powerful and remarkable book, it did not excite anything like the interest then felt in Turgenev's novels. It now appears in a third American edition, with a correction of many errors which were found in the first, and for which Mr. Schuyler disclaims responsibility. It is one of Tolstoy's earlier works, and has less speculation and more direct narrative than those which have made him famous in recent years. But the speculative interest is not wanting. It is furnished by the contrast between the young Russian officer, fresh from the capital, and the primitive and natural types of the Cossack village where he is quartered, and with one of whose girls he falls in love to no purpose.

The first three stories of the second volume deal also with the Caucasian war, and belong to the same early period of their author's literary activity. But they are sketches rather than stories, as the drawing of character is slight, and the interest rather ephemeral. The fourth: "Lost on the Steppe, or the Snowstorm," is a piece of vivid realistic description, which reminds us of parts of "Childhood and Youth," as the prior sketches suggest parts of "Peace and War." The tale "Polikushka" rises to a higher level of human interest. It is a tragedy of self-life from the years before Emancipation, and possesses a genuine pathos. And it is valuable as giving a closer sight of the *Mir* and the *Muzhiks* than any other of the author's books do. The "Kholstomir" with which the book closes, has for its hero a piebald gelding, whose autobiography as related to the other horses in the stable, is set in strong contrast to the far less noble life of his master, who bullied and finally ruined him.

The third volume is not a story, but a statement of Tolstoy's philosophy on the sociological side. His text is the fact that 50,000 people are living a life of want and wretchedness in Moscow. Count Tolstoy wants to know what the professedly Christian people of that and similar communities, who are not living in want and wretchedness, but the reverse, mean to do about this state of affairs. He gives from personal observation and with his usual power of realistic description, accounts of the condition of the poor; and he tries to awaken the consciences of his readers to the fact that these facts imply a duty for them to do. After some personal experience of the depths of poverty in Moscow, he took the occasion of the census of the city to propose a general and systematic effort to relieve it. The enumeration itself was to be conducted with a view to learning more about the condition of the poor; and the enumerators were to be enlisted as permanent agents and experts to serve as the organ of a general movement to elevate the condition of the poor. There was some response to the suggestion, but not of a hearty kind. Everybody admitted the evil; nobody seemed hopeful that it could be remedied. In the investigations he was able to make in connection with the officials, he was struck with a fact, which always has impressed those who have studied closely the condition of the

poor, viz. the extent of their generosity to each other, as far as their means and their time go.

As might be expected, Count Tolstoy admits of no remedies except the most radical. Society must change its whole method of procedure in order to get rid of poverty and its attendant evils. The distinction of the idle and the working classes must disappear; all must work. The hard lines of possession must become flexible through the practical and literal acceptance of Christ's teaching about "giving to him that asketh of thee." Christian brotherhood must become a solid fact, instead of an ideal, honored only with lip service. Man must be brought to see that the needs and the wretchedness of their poor neighbors is a fact which most intimately concerns them, and involves duties which cannot be discharged at second-hand by gifts to charitable societies.

Much of what is said is good, and coincides closely with the teachings of the best authority on the Organization of Charity. But a good deal is mistaken or exaggerated, and might do mischief. But everywhere the book breathes a noble, Christlike spirit, with which every thoughtful reader must be touched.

A special interest attaches to the volume, as illustrating the wooden methods of the Russian censorship. By the help of a Genevan reprint of the first half from a complete manuscript, the translator has been able to restore many passages which are struck out in the Russian edition of Tolstoy's work. Why some of these should have been refused publicity, while others were allowed to appear, is a curious psychological puzzle, soluble only by reference to the thickness of the censorial skull.

LIFE NOTES, or a Fifty Years' Outlook. By William Hague, D. D. Pp. xi. and 362. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Several of the papers which make up this autobiographic volume excited our interest when they first appeared in *The Watchman*, and led us to hope that they would be preserved in some more permanent shape. Dr. Hague was a useful and eloquent Baptist divine, who took a broader view of the duties of his profession and of the vocation of the church, than his brethren generally did. He was not a man of genius or of transcendent ability, and he had no notion that he was. We cannot place him on a level with Francis Wayland or William R. Williams, of his own denomination. In spite of the opinion expressed to the contrary in the preface, we feel sure that this is the only book of his which has any likelihood of being remembered. It possesses the interest of being written by an observant and sincere man whose life covered a very eventful period in the history of the American nation and its churches, and that he had the ability to contemplate his era observantly and with philosophic candor. It is true that all his estimates were formed from his own point of view as an Evangelical Baptist. But there was that in him which interested him in men who differed from him very widely, and secured him their friendship. In his boyhood he knew Aaron Burr, and shared in the wonderful fascination which that scapegrace knew how to exercise, even after his killing of Hamilton had closed the hearts of his countrymen to him. In his two Boston pastorates he obtained the friendship of Lyman Beecher, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Sumner, and other notable men of the last generation. He took an active part in the Colonization Society's work, but welcomed George Thompson to his pulpit to plead the cause of abolition, and stood steadily on the side of righteousness in the struggle with slavery. He watched the new drifts in public opinion which began in the thirties,—the rise of the Transcendental school, the wakening of a deeper interest in history, and the spread of the philanthropic sentiment, for which he gives especial credit to the Unitarians. Mingled with these and the like larger themes is a large amount of mere personal and local reminiscence; but nothing which has not its own interest, and much that casts light indirectly upon the social and church history of America, since the nineteenth century began (as Leslie Stephen reminds us it did) about the year 1830. Those who are interested in that time can not afford to ignore this book.

THE ROSE OF PARADISE. By Howard Pyle. New York: Harper & Bros.

Mr. Howard Pyle is one of the most fortunate of writers of story books, for he not only has marked gifts of expression as a writer but is an artist of equal delicacy and spirit, and is thus able to put his own ideas in pictorial shape better than any one else could possibly do it for him. "The Rose of Paradise" is quite a unique performance, one which we think no single hand on either side of the Atlantic could duplicate. The pictures are so good that it might easily be wished there were more of them. They closely follow the period of the tale, and are full of strong telling power. We regard them as admirable pieces of good illustration, and it is not derogatory to the story to hold that of the two halves of the design the drawings have rather the best of it. The tale is told by Captain John Mackra, of the honorable East India Company's Service, who in 1720 is given an important commission in

the carriage of certain property, including a valuable jewel,—the "rose" of the title,—and who is plotted against for the thievery of these riches by one Edward England, a pirate of matchless resource and magnetic personality. The adventures, as may be gathered from this outline, are of a very stirring sort. Mr. Pyle has strengthened his already enviable reputation by this very clever book, which will beyond question be a favorite among the holiday issues.

DIALECT POEMS. By Charles Follen Adams. New York: Harper & Bros.

Readers of *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals have long been familiar with the muse of "Leedle Yawcob Strauss." We have here Leedle Yawcob's father, old Yawcob, and he has more to say about his wonderful boy, as well as about himself and other members of the Strauss family. The book is not confined, either, to the Strauss specialties, but to make good its title travels in various other fields,—Yankee, far Western, Irish, etc., and it includes, as well, a number of miscellaneous humorous poems of varying merit. But Mr. Adams is much the best in his German dialect pieces, divers of which have the true touch of mingled humor and feeling. The best humor, we are told, is not far removed from tears, and we realize the fact once more in noting the simple tenderness of these little lyrics, in which the very grotesqueness is so deftly managed as to move the heart. Mr. Adams is by no means without faults of taste and weakness of construction, yet his work bears the stamp of the literary artist,—at least the best of it does; the present volume would be better without the concluding third of miscellanea. The humor of Mr. Adams has not the thought and subtlety of "Hans Breitmann," but it has genuine feeling, and that gives any form of art an enormous leverage. We heartily commend this book to all interested in special excentric excursions in our manysided literature.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

PROF. ALFRED H. WELSH, whose book on "The Development of the English Language and its Literature," we reviewed some years back, has published a volume which he calls an "English Masterpiece Course" (Pp. 205. Chicago: John C. Buckbee & Co.) It is intended to guide the student of English literature to the study of the great authors and their best works, by giving literary lists of the best critical and historical discussions of them. For instance, William Shakespeare is introduced by a list of references to the best accounts of his characteristics as a poet, not only the titles being given but the very page of the volume referred to. This is followed by a list of the works on special features of his plays, and a list of critical editions. Then ten of the plays and the sonnets are taken for special study, and references are given first to the accounts of the sources employed by the poet, then to the best criticism upon each. This occupies twenty-four pages, which contain merely titles of books and of articles. The outline of the arrangement conforms to the author's larger work, but it may be used in connection with any similar hand-book. The selections seem to be very well made. We looked for references to a number of estimates we thought exceptionally good, and always found them, or nearly always. But we think the lists should have been arranged chronologically and not alphabetically, and that the time and place of publication should have been specified.

"Wind Flowers," by J. Luella Dowd Smith, (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago), is a little volume of poems, principally of a religious cast, which have no striking merit as verse, but show a gentle kindly spirit, anxious for the common good.

The remark in the preceding paragraph might apply more nearly than it does to "Uplifts of Heart and Will," by James H. West, (Chas. H. Kerr & Co.), if Mr. West's book were all in verse. And as relates to the prose portion, the reviewer can only say that the intention is worthy and outstretches the performance. Mr. West has written a set of little sermons, which he suggests might be profitably used in church or family worship.

"The Giant Dwarf," (New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.), is a juvenile tale of no particular value as a piece of art, but instilling wholesome domestic lessons. A boy is ungrateful to his good grandmother, who has done everything for him, and runs away from home to escape work. He has many adventures and considerable punishment, and in the end recognizes his folly and ingratitude. The book has either been transferred from the German, or is founded on German models.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CAPTAIN CONDER furnishes a rather self-satisfied defense of his "Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions," in the last *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The second edition of his work will contain a further defense. Captain

Conder has also instituted a comparison between Hittite and Etruscan.

J. C. Hinrichs of Leipzig will publish about the end of this year or the beginning of 1888 the first number of a serial to be brought out under the joint editorship of Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, of the University of Leipzig. The journal will be devoted to Assyrian study and comparative Semitic Philology, and will be known as *Be träge zur Assyriologie und vergleichenden semitischen Sprachwissenschaft*. Contributions will be received in German, English, French or Latin. The numbers will not appear at stated intervals, but whenever there is sufficient material on hand.

Mr. William Cushing's supplement to his "Initials and Pseudonyms" will go to press this fall.—Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., of London, announce that they have established a branch house at No. 15 East 16th St., New York, where their general publications may be had.—Canon Farrar's new volume, "Every Day Christian Life, or Sermons by the Way," will be published immediately, by Thomas Whittaker.

The London *Times* concludes a very commendatory notice of Dr. Holmes's new book on England by saying: "The two countries have their differences still, but socially and intellectually they feel that they have more in common than either has with any other nation of the world. Perhaps the time may come when this growing friendship may have political results of the greatest value to both branches of the English race."

Mr. George O. Seilhamer, of the Philadelphia *Times*, will publish in the course of a few months "A History of the American Theatre Before the Revolution." We conclude that divers excursions in old time theatricals, appearing in the Sunday edition of the *Times* within the last year, form part of this work. Those chapters attracted attention by their good style and full knowledge, and are a good earnest of the value of Mr. Seilhamer's book. The facts, we are told, are from the newspapers of Philadelphia, New York, Newport, Annapolis, Williamsburg, Va., and Charleston, S. C., from 1749 to 1774. The work will make a volume of over 300 pages. The narrative is continuous, relating the story of the American stage from the first attempts of the Philadelphia Company in the Quaker City and in New York, and of the Virginia Comedians who were at Annapolis when the elder Hallam arrived at Williamsburg, down to the close of the Charleston season just before the Revolution. Lists of performances, casts, advertisements, criticisms, prologues, and epilogues, etc., will be reprinted. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, large paper, at five dollars, and will be delivered to subscribers by the Globe Printing House, Philadelphia.

The house of John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, founded by Mr. John Murphy in 1837, has been authorized by Pope Leo XIII. to assume the title of "Printers of the Holy See."—Mr. Aldis Wright is preparing for the press an edition of the writings of his friend, the late Edward Fitzgerald, unpublished as well as published. It will include Fitzgerald's powerful renderings of "Œdipus Rex" and "Œdipus Coloneus."—Messrs. Funk Wagnalls have in press a photographic fac-simile of the 1623 edition of Shakespeare, upon which the astonishing "cipher" claim of Ignatius Donnelly is founded. The original is, in a manner, unprocurable, and a fac-simile will, equally in a manner, be indispensable to those who intend making this curious investigation for themselves.

At the suggestion of Messrs. Benjamin & Bell, the publishers, Mr. Appleton Morgan has added to his forthcoming volume, "Shakespeare in fact and in Criticism," a chapter dealing with the Donnelly cipher, so called,—Mr. Morgan proposing to demonstrate that while the Donnelly method is a heroic treatment of the Baconian Theory, yet it appears to be impossible from a structural analysis, as well as from the history of the Folio of 1623, that any inter-written matter should be therein included.

Queen Victoria is reported to be revising the proofs of a "popular" biography of the Prince Consort, written by Rev. William Tulloch, son of the late Principal Tulloch. The book will contain anecdotes contributed by the Queen.

"What I Remember," Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope's new book, presently to be issued by Messrs. Bentley & Son, London, will contain sketches of Miss Mitford, Landor, Dickens, G. H. Lewes, Mrs. Barrett Browning, George Eliot, Garibaldi, Prince Meternich, Mdme. Mohl, Mdme. Récamier, Chateaubriand, Mrs. Trollope, and others.

The body of Audubon, the naturalist, now lying in an obscure part of Trinity cemetery, New York, is to be removed and placed opposite the Fifty-fifth street entrance, where a monument to his memory is to be erected by the Academy of Science.

Some reference has already been made in *THE AMERICAN* to the forthcoming "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," by Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, to be issued shortly by Harper &

Bros. Mr. Lea takes the ground that the Inquisition was not an organization arbitrarily devised, but a natural and almost inevitable evolution of forces at work in the thirteenth century, and that it is not to be rightly appreciated without a minute consideration of the factors controlling the minds and souls of men during the ages in which men laid the foundations of modern civilization. The history will be three octavo volumes, all of which are promised to be ready before the end of the winter. Mr. Lecky has warmly praised Mr. Lea's book on celibacy as showing "great learning," and as "one of the most valuable works that America has produced." "Since the great history of Dean Milman," he says, "I know no work in English which has thrown more light on the moral condition of the Middle Ages, and none which is more fitted to dispel the gross illusions concerning that period which positive writers and writers of a certain ecclesiastical school have conspired to sustain."

Mr. Henry Coxwell is writing a book about his balloon experiences.—Mr. Saunders, of the Astor Library, has written the forthcoming volume of *The Booklovers' Library* (Elliot Stock, London). It is "The History of Famous Books and Poems."—The famous Jewish sculptor Antokolski has commenced the publication of his autobiography in a leading Russian journal.—The next volume in the International Scientific Series will be "A Popular Exposition of Weather Changes," by Ralph Abercrombie.

A volume of poems is promised by two rising young Philadelphian poets, Harrison S. Morris, whose "Ballade of the Romantic Poet" appears in this month's *Century*, and Daniel L. Dawson, who had in the last number of *Lippincott* some strong verses called "The Seeker in the Marshes."

According to an article in the *Revue Balvoja* there used to be published formerly in Finland, on an average, one book only every year. From 1809 to 1855 the yearly average of new works was ten, but after the year last named the number of books so increased that during the last ten years it has risen to the high annual average of 1,290 works.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge is soon to issue, through Messrs. Lee & Shepard, the sixth volume of his *Tide Mill Stories*, called "Peter Budstone, the Boy who was Hazed." The moral of the book is declared to be obvious, although not obtrusive,—the wrong and danger of hazing.

Prof. Max Müller is going to publish in a collected form a number of articles which appeared in *Good Words*, under the title of "Biographies of Words." The volume will contain a good deal of additional matter and a full discussion of the question of the original home of the Aryans.

Mrs. Alexander Forbes, wife of the explorer, has written a narrative of her adventures while she accompanied her husband in his travels. It will be called "Insulinde" and will be published by Messrs. Blackwood. Mrs. Forbes was the first European lady who visited Papua.

This month Miss Braddon's fiftieth, or Jubilee novel, will be published. It is called "Like and Unlike."—Prof. Seeley is writing for the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a little book on "Factors in Life."—Lady Brassey has a new book of travels in preparation.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

SUSAN COOLIDGE, Mrs. Preston, and Miss Murfree are American contributors to the new English magazine, *Atlanta*.

The *Pittsburg Bulletin* announces that it has secured from Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Sons the right to reprint a number of Poe's tales. They are to be illustrated by Alfred Thompson.

A weekly journal devoted to forestry, landscape-gardening, etc., will be started in New York about November 1st. Mr. David A. Monro, at present in the house of Harper & Bros., will be its business manager.

The American Magazine derisively denies the story that it is to be conducted for the benefit of its contributors,—they receiving stock in payment for literary work. Maurice Thompson will publish in the November number of this magazine a sketch of the Southern poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne. Materials for a biography were left with Mr. Thompson by Mr. Hayne, but it is thought it is not yet time for such a publication. In the meanwhile the sketch will be welcome.

Reuther, of Berlin, announces the publication of a quarterly magazine of Oriental Bibliography, edited by Professor A. Müller, of Königsberg, with the assistance of Professor A. Bezzenberger, of Königsberg, Professors H. L. Strack and Job Müller, of Berlin, and Dr. C. Vollers, of Cairo. The annual subscription price is \$1.50. Westermann, of New York, will be the American agent, and it is expected that the first number will appear this autumn.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of September 15, contains a lengthy article on the Israelitish benevolent institutions of Paris.

The first number of *The Woman's World*, (Cassell & Co.), as edited by Mr. Oscar Wilde, will be published October 25. Miss Julia Fletcher ("George Fleming") has written a novel called "The Truth about Clement Ker," which will appear serially in the magazine.

The name of the *Sanitary Engineer* has been changed to the *Engineering and Building Record*, as giving a better idea of the range of matter supplied by it.

We see the statement that Mr. L. Clarke Davis, for nearly twenty years managing editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has resigned that position to accept an editorial place upon the *Ledger*. Mr. Davis is admittedly one of the most accomplished newspaper writers of this section; the *Ledger*, always a well written paper, will have an acquisition of mark in him.

Miss Virginia W. Johnson, author of "The Neptune Vase," "The House of a Musician," and other popular novels, will contribute the complete novel to *Lippincott's* for November. It is an art story, a romance of life in Italy. Walt Whitman will contribute to the same number, a series of short poems, under the general heading of "November Boughs." In one of them he bids a touching farewell to life.

ART NOTES.

PROFESSOR SIEMERING'S equestrian statue of Washington was landed at the wharf of the Pennsylvania Warehouse Company, in this city, this week; a work of no small difficulty, as the group is of colossal proportions and weighs twelve tons. This statue is to be the central figure of the Washington memorial erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Cincinnati. It will stand on a pedestal of granite, the sides of which are to be decorated with bas-reliefs cut in the stone, representing scenes in the Revolutionary War. The pedestal will rise from the centre of a square platform, on which are to be placed emblematic and historic groups and figures, also of colossal size, in bronze. The platform is to be surrounded by flights of thirteen granite steps, commemorating the old Thirteen States. At the base of the steps each corner will be finished with a balustrade and seats surrounding a fountain, all in carved stone; the four fountains standing for the four great rivers of the country. At the centre of each flight will be a trophy of arms in bronze, as follows: (1) The arms of the United States, surmounted by the American eagle; (2) the arms of the State of Pennsylvania; (3) the arms of the city of Philadelphia; and (4) the insignia of the Cincinnati.

The site for this monument has not yet been selected, but the bold point in Fairmount Park southeast of Belmont mansion, from which the famous view of the city is obtained, has been most highly spoken of. It will require two years to prepare the site, lay the foundations, and erect the stone work above mentioned, and to finish the various groups and figures for the platform and steps may take even a few months longer. In the meantime, why should the Statue remain boxed up in the Pennsylvania Warehouse? Why not set it up in some public place in the city and let the people see it? There is a good site on the north front of the Public Buildings, and another on the Chestnut street front of the post office. Let the Statue be seen.

Professor Miller, Principal of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, has secured the services of Mr. John J. Boyle as instructor of the classes in sculpture and modeling in that school. The facilities for education in art have not been of the best in the department of sculpture at any of the Philadelphia schools, and the accession of Mr. Boyle to the faculty of the School of Industrial Art is therefore a matter of public importance. Although a comparatively young man, he stands among the very few sculptors of the first rank in this country, and coupled with the advantages afforded by the school of Industrial Art, his name will attract a class of students capable of doing honor to their calling. His undertaking this work makes a distinct advance in the progress of art education,—an advance which will hereafter be recognized as made in the right direction and at the right time. This community has been waiting for such an addition to its opportunities for instruction, and this school has been waiting for Mr. Boyle. Both are to be congratulated.

Many of the painters who returned to their studios in September have been tempted forth again by the delightful weather of early October, and are gathering their harvest of autumnal studies in the woods and fields and along the banks of mountain streams. Several of them are making early excursions to picturesque regions near the city, down along the Delaware towards Wilmington, out on the hills of Montgomery county, in the valley of the Schuylkill or of the Wissahickon, and on the lines of the railroads leading northeastward and northwestward.

Mr. Thomas B. Craig has been studying in Berks county, visiting his friend Peter Rothermel, near Linnford. He has now gone to Connecticut to catch some of the bright color-effects of the maples in their fall attire, but will return to near-by scenes next week. Mr. Craig has two large landscapes nearly finished in his studio, both interesting and attractive, and both painted mostly out-of-doors. The more striking of the two represents a drove of cattle fording a brook, a Berks county scene with characteristic landscape features. A noble buttonwood tree in the foreground is one of the most faithful transcripts from nature that Mr. Craig has executed. The other picture, entitled "August Morning," is also a cattle subject, the cows coming down a hot and dusty road from the farm buildings in the middle distance and crossing a bridge leading to the meadow, suggested in the left foreground. A number of strong sketches of Hudson River scenery, secured during July and August, will also reward the attention of visitors to Mr. Craig's studio on his return.

Mr. F. De Bourg Richards has two pictures nearly finished of subjects at Seven Mile Beach on the South Jersey coast. They afford a good idea of the strong contrasts to be noted in coast scenery. "The Sand Dunes" represents a group of sand hillocks piled up by the winds, with the smooth floor of the beach beyond, and the ocean in the distance. The color is monotonous, the dull gray of the bleached sand broken only by the brownish green of scrub cedar struggling for life on the land side of the dunes. Pendant to this is a very strong sunset scene, looking away from the ocean, across the meadows and sounds of the coast interior, toward the west. This is rich and full of high color of the most brilliant character, softened and harmonized by the warm glow of the sunset. Mr. Richards has been making industrious use of water-color during the summer, and has a goodly store of sketches and pictures, seaside scenes, coast views, and similar subjects, studied in the neighborhood of his summer home at Anglesea.

Mr. C. H. Spooner has been on the Swiftwater, in the Pocono region, most of the summer, and also made a study trip to Narragansett. Recently he has been sketching near the city in the neighborhood of Beechwood, and will continue to work during the autumn in that vicinity. He has found an abundance of material, and has brought some very pretty bits of rural landscape that will be recognized as old favorites by those acquainted with the lanes and brooks near Jenkintown.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. Pp. 1373. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.
- A POPULAR ZOOLOGY. By J. Dorman Steele, Ph. D., and J. W. P. Jenks, A. M. Pp. 319. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
- HENRY GEORGE VERSUS HENRY GEORGE. A Review. By R. C. Rutherford. Pp. 329. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD. Consisting of Lectures on Evolution. By E. P. Powell. Pp. 416. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. With some applications to Questions of the Day. By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D. Pp. 363. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION. By Joseph Baldwin, Principal of the Sam. Houston State Normal School, Huntsville, Texas. Pp. 293. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- CLAUVERHOUSE. By Mowbray Morris. ("English Worthies," Edited by Andrew Lang.) Pp. 222. \$0.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- KNITTERS IN THE SUN. By Octave Thanet. Pp. 351. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE DUCHESS. By the Author of "Phyllis," etc. Pp. 244. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- VENDETTA, OR THE STORY OF ONE FORGOTTEN. By Marie Cornell. (A New Edition.) Pp. 468. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- SKETCHES IN SONG. By George Lansing Raymond. Pp. 156. \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- THE ISLES OF THE PRINCES; OR THE PLEASURES OF PRINKIPO. By S. S. Cox. Pp. 331. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By Arthur Lyman Tuckerman. Pp. 168. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- CHRISTIAN FACTS AND FORCES. By Newman Smyth. Pp. 267. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- BEECHER AS A HUMORIST. Selections from the Published Works of Henry Ward Beecher. By Eleanor Kirk. Pp. 213. \$1.00. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
- THE WORLD TO COME. By William Burnet Wright. Pp. 307. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DRIFT.

THE attitude of Mr. Blaine toward the Presidency is thus stated by Mr. Halstead in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*:

Mr. Blaine has many things to think of. He has no purpose of hastening home. He is doing nothing about the Presidency. He has not the pas-

sion for the office attributed to him. He would rather be Henry Clay than James K. Polk, Daniel Webster than Franklin Pierce, James G. Blaine than Grover Cleveland. Events during the next six months will help him to a decision, and I believe he will make it unselfishly. His friends should be very thoughtful before advising him what they believe he ought to do. Four years ago he did not want the candidacy for the Presidency for himself, but to prevent nominations that he thought would be unwise he had to allow his friends to use his name. There is no sort of danger now of the nature to which his apprehensions were then turned. He could refuse to go into the fight without a fear that there would be an improper nomination.

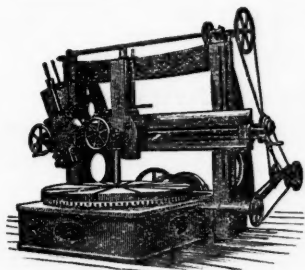
The well of Joseph is a fine example of the skill and boldness of design of the well-sinker. Although called after Joseph by the Arabs, it is by no means of so ancient a date as the name would imply, for the well was probably sunk about seven hundred or eight hundred years ago, but by whom is a disputed point; some attributing it to a vizier of the name of Joseph, others to Saladin, the intrepid defender of his country, whose name was Yussef (Joseph.) The well consists of two shafts, one above the other but not in the same vertical line. The upper shaft is an oblong excavation twenty-four feet by eighteen feet and 165 feet deep, descending into a large and capacious chamber, in the floor of which is constructed a basin or reservoir for containing water that is raised from the lower shaft. In this chamber a lower shaft is sunk, which is an excavation fifteen feet by nine feet and 130 feet deep. Round the upper shaft a spiral passage six feet four inches wide, and seven feet two inches high is cut, separated from the well by a partition wall of the solid rock, only six inches in thickness, through which loopholes are pierced for lighting the passage. This passage is made use of by parties who draw water, and also for the descent of mules or other animals that are employed in the large chamber below, to give motion to a system of chain pots by which the water is raised from the lower shaft and poured into the basin in the chamber. There is also a spiral passage round the lower shaft, but it is not enclosed from the well, as in the case of the passage round the upper shaft. The water of this well is procured from a bed of gravel, after penetrating the strata to the depth before mentioned.—*Engineering News.*

The history of the State capitol of Texas, which will probably be ready for occupancy next May, is somewhat interesting. About twelve years ago the agitation for a new capitol began, and the State Legislature set apart 3,000,000 acres of land in the northwestern part of the State, which it offered to give to any one who would bind himself to erect a building of a specified size and character. A syndicate of Chicago capitalists, of which United States Senator Farwell is a member, finally accepted the offer. When the State reservation was surveyed the land was not supposed to be worth more than fifty cents an acre. On this basis the estimates for the capitol were made, and the builders were bound by cast-iron agreements to erect just such a building as the State desired for \$1,500,000. They soon found, however, that a million and a half dollars would not nearly cover the cost of the contemplated structure; but they decided to erect a building which when finished will cost fully \$3,000,000, trusting to realize a handsome profit from the increased value of the land. Nor will they be disappointed. Most of their land to-day it is said could be sold for two dollars an acre, but as the prospective owners are not in need of money, they are holding it until it reaches a higher figure still. The new capitol is a commanding and beautiful building of Texas granite, second in size only to the National Capitol at Washington. Its corner-stone is a magnificent block of granite weighing eight tons. The dedication of this great building is to take place some time next spring.

The *People's Journal* of Cologne calls attention to the effort now in progress to make the edelweiss grow among the Rissengebirge of Bohemia. It seems that similar experiments have been for a considerable time in course of trial in the Eifel, especially among the ruined castles of Nüburg, not only with edelweiss, but also with other rare Alpine plants. But it is a question whether the plant is not changing its character and being transformed, in fact, into a new species. Such a transformation has occurred in the mountains of Upper Austria, where, also, an attempt was made to acclimatize the edelweiss. The plant thrived, but it has lost its beautiful ermine-like bloom, and is no longer white, but red.

Science for October 7th has a very interesting article on Acclimatization in New Zealand, sketching the manner and degree in which plants, animals, and insects imported from England and other countries have spread, many driving out the native forms of life, and some becoming a veritable plague, so that organized means for their destruction have become necessary. In other cases the evil works its own remedy. It is noted, for instance, that when settlers visit the untrodden parts they are pestered by a blowfly which lays its eggs or ready-hatched maggots on every exposed surface, so that blankets are just as readily "blown" as meat. But as the ground is cleared these insects disappear and English blue and house flies take their place. Speaking of the spread of plants, this is said of the thistle: "It has gone over the country like smoke, especially following fire and cultivation. When first established it forms thickets which frequently are impermeable; but this state never lasts long. The soil appears to refuse at the end of two or three years to yield up its former abundance, and the plant exhausts itself. . . . In autumn the whole crop (six feet high) dies down, leaving the rocky soil penetrated in all directions by its long roots. As these decay, water finds its way down to the lower levels, and, on ploughing the soil and sowing a crop of winter wheat, the farmer is rewarded by a sixty-bushel crop."

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HON. RASMUS B. ANDERSON, U. S. Minister to Denmark.
ADDISON F. BROWNE, Halifax, N. S.
MISS KATHARINE PYLE, Wilmington, Del.
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RICHARD E. BURTON, Hartford, Conn.
DR. JOSEPH JASTROW, Philadelphia.
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DR. C. C. ABBOTT, Trenton, N. J.
PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, Toronto, Canada.
HON. J. W. LONGLEY, Att'y Gen'l of Nova Scotia.
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DR. CYRUS ADLER, Johns Hopkins University.
ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL, Philadelphia, (now abroad).
WALTER H. PAGE, New York.
W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.
ELLEN OLNEY KIRK, Philadelphia.
D. O. KELLOGG, Vineland, N. J.
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President's progress has taken him southward, where the people of "the Confederate States," as he was pleased to call them in a famous document, have received him with the same warmth as did the Northern States. Some of his admirers see fit to ascribe the cordiality of his reception to his personal popularity, and to profess a warm admiration of his speeches. One zealous admirer, who holds an office under the Administration, goes so far as to declare that he confers honor upon the office he fills, while it can confer none upon him! As Mr. Edwin D. Mead well says of this sort of thing, it is the apotheosis of the common-place, and if it become epidemic will lead to a softening of the national brain. It is precisely the office, and that entirely, which is honored by the acclaims that greet Mr. Cleveland at every turn. Let Mr. Cleveland fail of a reelection to the presidency next year, and two years hence he may take the same trip very quietly and at his ease. There have been and there still are American public men, on whose utterances the people hang, whether out of office or in it. But Mr. Cleveland has not yet the claim to be reckoned among them. It is just this that makes his progress through the most differing parts of the country a matter of public gratification, as showing the prevalence in all localities of the spirit of loyalty to our institutions and of true national feeling, which makes the arrival of a chief magistrate who has no brilliant parts or gifts a matter of rejoicing that transcends all partisan and local narrowness. These expressions of popular feeling would be less notable if he were a more notable man, or if thousands of those who welcome him did not mean to vote against his reelection a year hence.

THE Democrats are so far happy that their choice of a candidate for the presidency is a foregone conclusion. If Mr. Cleveland lives,—and his health has been better of late,—he will be renominated without resistance. But there are those of the party who are very eager for the second place on the ticket, and Col. Black, the head of the pension bureau, is working the hardest for it. He seems already to have organized his literary bureau which is operated by office-holders both in Washington and in other parts of the country. Our Pension Agent in this city, General Davis, is reported as one of those actively interested in the matter,—through the columns of his newspaper, the *Doylestown Democrat*. No doubt the section of the party that took part in the war—on the Union side—would like to see a soldier given the second place on the ticket. They grumbled last time at having to vote for two stay-at-home citizens. And there is an idea that the nomination of a soldier would divide the vote of the veterans. But the nomination probably will be put where "it will do the most good" locally. Last time the Democratic ticket was made up from two doubtful States, while the Republicans took a different course. Admonished by their success in 1884, the Democracy will give the second place to some other State than Illinois.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD will not come to Washington as the third commissioner on the British side of the Fisheries Question. He sends Sir Charles Tupper, the Nova Scotian member of the Dominion Cabinet, in his stead. The selection gives displeasure in London, where it is thought that in so great a matter the Canadian Premier should not have sent a subordinate. We do not see that the criticism is justified. Sir John is past the age at which a trip from Ottawa to Washington is a pleasure jaunt; and he probably expects no such results from the Conference as would make it urgent for him to attend. Sir Charles Tupper is his other self in relation to fiscal questions, and will be welcome as the represen-

tative of Canada, and not less so because he is a sound Protectionist. We observe that some of the Toronto newspapers deplore the selection on that ground, as portending no good to any proposal to establish a Commercial Union of the two countries. We do not see how any such proposal could fare well in a Commission which has two English representatives to one Canadian. As a matter of course every Englishman is *prima facie* opposed to such a proposal. Mr. Chamberlain in particular already has taken the trouble to assure us it is not to be thought of. And for our part we must decline to regard Canadian Protectionists as necessarily or even logically arrayed against Commercial Union. We would not urge it if we thought that the reasons which tell against Free Trade between Europe and either Canada or America, apply also to the removal of the restrictions on commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. It is just because Canada has become and means to continue a Protectionist country that Commercial Union is possible and desirable. With a Free Trade Canada we should desire no closer relations than we already have.

It is reported that the Dominion government is collecting and preparing statistics with regard to the Fisheries, which it will lay before the Commission. We fail to see any pertinency of statistics to the matter in hand. They were pertinent before the Halifax Commission, because that tribunal had to decide how much—in addition to free trade in fish—we were to pay Canada for access to the inshore fisheries. But as we have abandoned the right to those fisheries, after purchasing it, in order to get rid of free trade in fish, we have no offer to make Canada. She has nothing which we wish to buy. We want no access to any but the deep-sea fisheries, and nothing else except decent treatment of our ships when they enter her ports. So statistics have nothing to do with the matter, and if they had, we should view with just suspicion any that were furnished by the Fisheries Bureau of the Canadian government. Its exploits in "cooking" statistics for the Halifax Commission, were exposed by a Nova Scotian expert, and have not been forgotten.

THE present administration of the Custom House business of the Treasury Department has done much harm by a series of decisions which tend to reduce the duties on important imports, and thus to stimulate imports. But its last decision is quite as unreasonable in the other direction. It refuses to accept invoices where the sworn declaration of value is not made by "the actual owner" of the goods. At first sight, and to persons who have no familiarity with business, it might seem as if this were reasonable enough, and might be required as a safeguard against undervaluations sworn to by irresponsible underlings. But those who are entrusted with the collection of our revenue from customs ought to be aware that no such rule could be enforced. If it were, no head of any European exporting house could go on a week's vacation, as his absence would suspend all its operations in the American trade. Branch houses could not be established under the most responsible control. And in those not infrequent cases where an important business is owned by persons not actively engaged in it, a degree of inconvenience and annoyance would be inflicted which would lead to a suspension of commercial transactions. We did not expect Mr. Fairchild to devise a means to make our Tariff prohibitory, and as we do not believe in prohibitory tariffs, we hope he will have the order rescinded.

THE order of Commissioner Atkins, forbidding the instruction of the Indians in any but the English language, has met with very general reprobation from the friends of our national wards. The Mohonk Conference condemned it as hasty and unwise; but Mr. Atkins is so used to having his policy censured by that body